BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BCStats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 09-28* *July 17th, 2009*

- **Year-over-year inflation rate drops to -0.7% in June as energy costs plummet**
- **Manufacturing shipments slip again in May, but motor vehicle sales rev up**
- **Investment in non-residential buildings down 5.2% in second quarter**

Prices

- **British Columbia's year-over-year inflation rate dropped to -0.7% in June as plummeting energy prices (-17.4%) pushed down the Consumer Price Index (CPI).** Excluding energy, the province's inflation rate would have been 1.1%.

  Shelter (-2.2%) and transportation (-6.8%) costs were most affected by falling fuel prices. Motorists spent 22.4% less to fill up their tanks, while homeowners saw even bigger decreases (-34.9%) in the cost of oil & other fuel. Travellers were also impacted, with air, ferry, bus and other intercity transportation fares dropping 1.1%.

  Renters paid an average of 1.7% more for housing, but the cost of owned accommodation declined 2.5%, reflecting lower prices for fuel, electricity and natural gas.

  Consumers forked over 4.1% more for food, with grocery bills rising 4.8%, and restaurant meals costing 2.6% more than in June 2008. The increasing cost of food was reflected in hikes in the index for meat, fish, bakery & cereal products and fresh fruit and veggies.

  In Victoria, consumer prices down 0.4% over June of last year, while Vancouver's inflation rate was -0.5%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The Canadian inflation rate (-0.3%) was only marginally higher than BC's and marked the first 12-month decline in the CPI since November of 1994.** Nationally, energy prices dropped 19.0%, while the cost of other goods and services was up 2.1%. Among the provinces, inflation rates ranged from -1.6% in Alberta to +1.0% in Saskatchewan. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Economy

- **Shipments of goods manufactured in BC slipped (-3.8%, *seasonally adjusted*) to $2.6 billion in May adding to the 1.6% decrease recorded in April.** Shipments of durable goods continued to decline (-3.0%) as falling sales by producers of wood (-3.4%), machinery (-5.1%) and primary metal products (-5.3%) offset increases in the non-metallic mineral (+3.6%) and fabricated metal (+1.1%) industries. Non-durable shipments also fared poorly (-4.5%), mainly due to weak sales by manufacturers of paper (-11.1%) and food (-1.5%) products.

  Factory sales for Canadian manufacturers (-6.0%) were also down in May, dropping to the lowest level since November 1998. Most of the decline was attributable to plant shutdowns in the motor vehicle and primary metal industries. Sales were up sharply in Newfoundland (+26.7%), but many other provinces posted decreases, ranging from -0.6% in PEI to -9.1% in Quebec.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Investment in non-residential building construction in British Columbia slipped 5.2% (*seasonally adjusted*) in the second quarter.** Spending on commercial buildings plunged (-7.0%), but investment was also lower in the institutional (-1.9%) sector. Meanwhile, industrial construction activity was up 1.6%. Spending on non-residential building construction in Victoria (+12.8%) was significantly higher than in the first quarter, but Abbotsford-Mission (-13.4%), Vancouver (-8.2%) and Kelowna (-1.8%) saw declines.

Report Employment Income in British Columbia, 2005

Did you know...

Amidst the economic downturn, nearly a quarter (23%) of employees in Western Canada report experiencing decreased loyalty to their employer. *Source: Ipsos Reid*

Nationally, all but two provinces experienced a decline in non-residential building activity, and Canadian spending was off 2.8%.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **New motor vehicle sales in BC revved up (+1.6%) in May, building on a solid increase in vehicles sold in April (+4.7%).** Vehicle sales in the province have been on the rise since March. Prior to this, sales had been on a downward trend since early 2008.

  Canada-wide, sales of new motor vehicles advanced slightly (+1.0%) in May. Canadian consumers bought more passenger vehicles from North America (+1.4%), but put the brakes on purchases of overseas models (-2.4%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Tourism

- **Visitor entries to the province were off 0.1% (*seasonally adjusted*) in May, marking the third time since January that entries have declined.** Although visits from the US made notable strides (+1.7%), entries from overseas markets dropped off significantly (-6.0%), due to slowdowns in visits from Asia (-7.5%), Europe (-4.4%) and other countries (-5.6%).

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

Education

- **British Columbia's universities bucked a national trend by recording the strongest increase in enrolment between 2002/03 and 2007/08.** In total, 110,190 students were registered at BC universities in 2007/08, up an impressive 32.8% from five years prior. The number of full-time students enrolled in the province's institutions was 29.7% higher, reflecting a jump from 61,965 enrolled in 2002/03 to 80,349 in 2007/08. Part-time enrolment rose even more, with the province's universities recording a whopping 42.1% increase in enrolment over the five-year period.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Nationally, 1,066,353 students were enrolled in Canadian universities in 2007/08, substantially more (+13.9%) than in 2002/2003.** With the exception of Nova Scotia (-1.1%) and New Brunswick (-3.9%), all provinces saw the number of students rise over this period, with increases ranging from a modest 2.3% in Newfoundland to 32.8% in BC. Ontario (+23.0%) recorded a surge comparable to that seen in BC, and some other provinces also saw double-digit expansion. Full-time student enrolment was up 17.6% in Canada, with most provinces experiencing growth. Meanwhile, the nation saw a more moderate increase of 4.2% in part-time enrolment at its universities. Overall, enrolment of female students (+14.0%) was up slightly more than that of males (+13.7%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The number of Canadian university students receiving bachelor's degrees climbed to a record 175,395 in 2007 (+30.9% from 2002).** At the same time, 34,791 students obtained a master's degree (+32.2% from 2002), and 4,827 (+29.4%) were awarded doctorates.

  The number of women graduating from universities continues to increase at a faster rate than that of men, but more students of both sexes are pursuing a university education. Between 2002 and 2007, the number of women who received a university degree, diploma or certificate increased 31.9%, to 146,682, while the number of male graduates climbed 26.1%, to 94,830.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Nation

- **Canada's composite leading index fell 0.1% in June, duplicating the loss seen in the previous month (-0.1% in May).** Weakness in the number of new orders received by manufacturers and slowed consumer spending weighed heavily on the index.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

Oops!

Last week's issue of highlights contained an error. The total value of building permits issued between January and May was just under $2.4 billion (not million). Our apologies for any inconvenience caused by this error.

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

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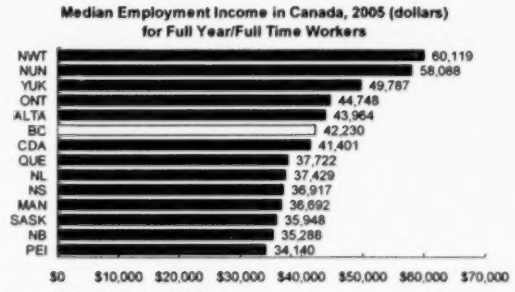
Employment Income in British Columbia, 2005

Median Employment Income...

According to the 2006 Census, BC's median employment income[1] for those who worked full year, full time in 2005 was $42,230, the sixth highest in the country, and above the national figure of $41,401. The median is the point at which exactly half of the incomes are higher and the other half are lower.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

The highest median employment incomes were seen in northern Canada, led by the Northwest Territories ($60,119), followed by Nunavut ($58,088) and the Yukon Territory ($49,787). Employment incomes in Ontario ($44,748) and Alberta ($43,964) were also higher than in BC. The lowest median employment incomes were in Prince Edward Island ($34,140), New Brunswick ($35,288) and Saskatchewan ($35,948).

1 Employment income is comprised of wages & salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. Taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

...by Class of Worker

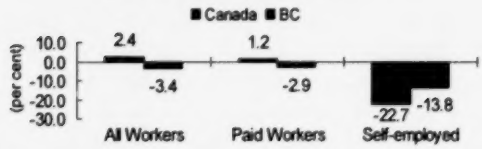
Full year, full time paid workers in Canada earned more than twice as much in 2005 than those who were self-employed ($42,485 versus $20,792). However, there was much variation among the provinces and territories. The self-employed in BC had the third highest median employment income ($23,266), after the Northwest Territories ($37,135) and the Yukon Territory ($30,464). Paid workers in Saskatchewan took home more than three times the earnings of their self-employed counterparts ($38,687 compared to $12,175).

Employment incomes in BC have not kept pace with the rest of the country. When compared to five years ago (2001 Census), median employment income in BC dropped 3.4% between 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars), while for Canada as a whole it rose 2.4%. Quebec was the only other province to see a decline (-0.3%). When looking at full year, full time paid workers only, BC had by far the largest decline in median earnings (-2.9%). Along with BC, only the Yukon Territory (-0.6%) and Quebec (-0.4%) showed declines in the earnings of their paid workers. Nationally, the median earnings of paid workers rose 1.2% from five years ago.

The median earnings of the self-employed have been hit hard over the past five years, with a dramatic drop of 22.7% in full year, full time earnings between 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars) for Canada as a whole. Only the Yukon Territory showed a positive change (+11.1%) in self-employment median earnings compared to five years ago. (There is no data on self-employment earnings for Nunavut.) In BC, the median earnings of the self-employed dropped 13.8% between 2000 and 2005. The Northwest Ter-

ritories (-3.3%) and Alberta (-10.3%) had smaller declines than BC, but all the other provinces showed significant declines in self-employment median earnings from five years ago.

2000-2005 % Change in Median Employment Income (in constant 2005 $) for Full Year/Full Time Workers, BC and Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

...by Age and Work Activity

When looking at age groups and work activity, the highest median employment incomes were seen for those aged 45 to 54, although this age group lost 3.6% of their earnings between 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars). The youngest workers (aged 15-19) made the most gains, increasing their median employment income by 19% between 2000 and 2005. However, these gains were attributable to those working less than full year, full time (+10.9%). Young people who worked full year, full time lost 6.3% of their earnings, the biggest drop of all the age groups who worked full year, full time. Older workers (those aged 55 and over) who worked less than full year, full time experienced the biggest declines in their median employment incomes over the last five years.

...by Gender

In 2005, the median employment income of women working full year, full time in BC was 76.4% of that of their male counterparts, a one percentage point improvement over 2000 (75.4%). Men lost 2.4% of their earnings between 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars), while earnings for women dropped 1.1%.

Median Employment Income for Men and Women Working Full Year/Full Time (constant 2005 $), BC

	2000	2005	2000-2005 % change
Men	$49,239	$48,070	-2.4
Women	$37,129	$36,739	-1.1
Women as a % of Men	75.4	76.4	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

...in BC's Urban Centres

Among BC's urban centres[2], the Census Agglomeration (CA) of Kitimat had by far the highest median employment incomes in 2005 for both men ($75,609) and women ($42,066) who worked full year, full time. Male workers in Kitimat (CA) also saw their median employment income rise 5.9% between 2000 and 2005 (in 2005 constant dollars), the highest five-year increase among the urban centres. Other centres with high 2005 median employment incomes for men working full year, full time were the Census Agglomerations of Fort St. John ($58,374), Prince George ($57,160) and Quesnel ($56,585). Along with Kitimat (CA), the highest full year, full time earnings for women were seen in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) of Victoria ($38,711), and Vancouver ($38,637), and the Census Agglomerations of Prince Rupert ($36,692) and Prince George ($36,686).

2 Urban centre geography can be found at:
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-571-x/12-571-x2006001-eng.pdf

The lowest median employment earnings for full year, full time workers were seen in the Census Agglomerations of Penticton ($36,369), Nanaimo ($38,486) and Vernon ($38,794) and the Census Metropolitan Area of Kelowna ($38,832). Men experienced bigger decreases in median earnings between 2000 and 2005 than women, with only Fort St. John (CA) showing positive five-year gains for both men and women.

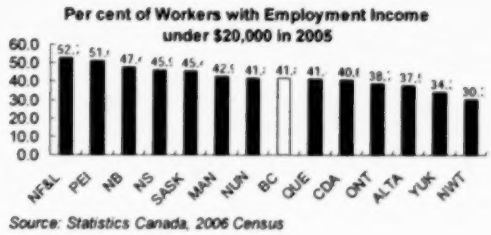
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

...by Employment Income Groups

More than one quarter (26%) of British Columbians had an employment income of less than $10,000 in 2005, above the national figure of 24.9 per cent. Among the provinces, Alberta had the smallest percentage (22.6%) of workers in the under-$10,000 category, but the Northwest Territories (18.9%) and the Yukon Territory (20%) both had lower percentages.

When looking at those in the under-$20,000 employment income group, BC (41.8%) is one of 9 provinces/territories above the national figure (40.6%). More than half of the workers in Newfoundland & Labrador (52.7%) and Prince Edward Island (51.0%) took home less than $20,000 in 2005. The Northwest Territories (30.3%), the Yukon Territory (34.3%) and the provinces of Alberta (37.5%) and Ontario (38.7%) had the smallest percentages of workers in this category.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

At the other end of the scale, 7.3 per cent of BC's workers took home $80,000 or more in earnings in 2005, less than the national figure of 7.9 per cent. The province of Alberta is again the standout, with 11.2 per cent of its workers in the $80,000-plus category. High earners were also found in the Yukon Territory (8.6%) and the province of Ontario (9.5%), but Nunavut (15.2%) and the Northwest Territories (17.8%) were in a class by themselves.

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Table 1: Median[1] Employment Income in 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars), by Class of Worker, for the Population 15 Years and Over who Worked Full Year/Full Time[2], Canada and the Provinces and Territories (2006 Census)

	All Classes of Worker			Paid Workers			Self-employed		
	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005
	(constant 2005 $)		*(per cent)*	*(constant 2005 $)*		*(per cent)*	*(constant 2005 $)*		*(per cent)*
Canada	$40,443	$41,401	2.4	$41,979	$42,485	1.2	$26,889	$20,792	-22.7
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,079	37,429	3.7	36,940	37,882	2.6	23,713	20,096	-15.3
Prince Edward Island	33,561	34,140	1.7	33,678	35,080	4.2	22,483	14,885	-33.8
Nova Scotia	36,165	36,917	2.1	37,056	37,825	2.1	24,647	18,039	-26.8
New Brunswick	34,763	35,288	1.5	35,867	35,934	0.2	22,519	17,019	-24.4
Quebec	37,836	37,722	-0.3	38,739	38,567	-0.4	25,491	20,204	-20.7
Ontario	44,440	44,748	0.7	44,878	45,728	1.9	30,311	22,750	-24.9
Manitoba	35,425	36,692	3.6	36,570	38,051	4.0	21,250	16,036	-24.5
Saskatchewan	33,785	35,948	6.4	36,997	38,687	4.6	16,814	12,175	-27.6
Alberta	40,782	43,964	7.8	42,596	45,243	6.2	23,676	21,229	-10.3
British Columbia	**43,715**	**42,230**	**-3.4**	**44,883**	**43,559**	**-2.9**	**26,980**	**23,266**	**-13.8**
Yukon Territory	47,611	49,787	4.6	50,486	50,161	-0.6	27,432	30,464	11.1
Northwest Territories	56,122	60,119	7.1	56,182	60,871	8.3	38,400	37,135	-3.3
Nunavut	50,542	58,088	14.9	50,644	59,483	17.5	-	-	-

[1] *The median income of recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of one half of individuals are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. This is different than the average (or arithmetic mean) which can be skewed by outliers (extremely high incomes).*

[2] *This analysis is based on full year, full time workers with employment income.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006057.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, May 2009

Table 2: Median Employment Income in 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars), for the Population 15 Years and Over, by Age Group and Work Activity, British Columbia (2006 Census)

	All Work Activity			Worked full year, full time			All others		
	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005
	(constant 2005 $)		*(per cent)*	*(constant 2005 $)*		*(per cent)*	*(constant 2005 $)*		*(per cent)*
Total - Age groups	28,147	25,722	-8.6	43,715	42,230	-3.4	13,782	12,111	-12.1
15 to 19 years	3,371	4,010	19.0	15,163	14,208	-6.3	3,362	3,727	10.9
20 to 24 years	12,300	12,730	3.5	23,584	23,330	-1.1	9,030	9,756	8.0
25 to 34 years	29,125	26,991	-7.3	39,318	37,462	-4.7	17,368	16,061	-7.5
35 to 44 years	35,893	35,060	-2.3	45,055	45,411	0.8	21,518	20,020	-7.0
45 to 54 years	39,353	37,941	-3.6	48,563	47,712	-1.8	22,510	21,332	-5.2
55 to 64 years	33,700	30,357	-9.9	46,321	46,649	0.7	19,287	15,009	-22.2
65 to 69 years	13,865	7,512	-45.8	33,536	33,629	0.3	10,420	3,966	-61.9
70 years and over	8,975	692	-92.3	22,469	21,545	-4.1	7,527	649	-91.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006053.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, May 2009

Table 3: Median[1] Employment Income in 2000 and 2005 (in constant 2005 dollars), by Gender, for the Population 15 Years and Over who Worked Full Year/Full Time[2], Canada, Provinces and Territories, and BC Urban Centres (2006 Census)

		Both Sexes			Males			Females		
		2000	2005	% change 2000-2005	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005	2000	2005	% change 2000-2005
		(constant 2005 $)		(per cent)	(constant 2005 $)		(per cent)	(constant 2005 $)		(per cent)
Canada		$40,443	$41,401	2.4	$45,654	$46,778	2.5	$34,488	$35,830	3.9
Newfoundland & Labrador		36,079	37,429	3.7	43,544	44,607	2.4	30,292	31,130	2.8
Prince Edward Island		33,561	34,140	1.7	35,879	36,034	0.4	29,182	31,956	9.5
Nova Scotia		36,165	36,917	2.1	42,589	42,328	-0.6	30,326	31,516	3.9
New Brunswick		34,763	35,288	1.5	40,413	40,028	-1.0	28,863	30,220	4.7
Quebec		37,836	37,722	-0.3	42,583	42,021	-1.3	33,230	32,849	-1.1
Ontario		44,440	44,748	0.7	49,526	50,057	1.1	37,065	38,914	5.0
Manitoba		35,425	36,692	3.6	39,410	40,392	2.5	30,299	32,149	6.1
Saskatchewan		33,785	35,948	6.4	39,253	39,991	1.9	30,237	32,097	6.2
Alberta		40,782	43,964	7.8	47,249	51,280	8.5	33,612	35,848	6.7
British Columbia		43,715	42,230	-3.4	49,239	48,070	-2.4	37,129	36,739	-1.1
Yukon Territory		47,611	49,787	4.6	54,878	53,524	-2.5	44,803	47,291	5.6
Northwest Territories		56,122	60,119	7.1	62,421	66,645	6.8	49,304	54,872	11.3
Nunavut		50,542	58,088	14.9	51,968	59,915	15.3	47,165	56,005	18.7
BC's Urban Centres:[3]										
Abbotsford	CMA	40,405	40,151	-0.6	45,178	45,267	0.2	33,727	33,710	-0.1
Campbell River	CA	44,842	43,708	-2.5	56,139	53,094	-5.4	32,573	32,943	1.1
Chilliwack	CA	41,262	39,154	-5.1	46,445	44,676	-3.8	33,761	32,047	-5.1
Courtenay	CA	42,039	39,447	-6.2	49,188	47,478	-3.5	33,778	32,721	-3.1
Cranbrook	CA	43,596	41,997	-3.7	53,488	50,198	-6.2	33,562	33,795	0.7
Dawson Creek	CA	42,960	41,691	-3.0	54,899	51,661	-5.9	33,714	32,773	-2.8
Duncan	CA	40,692	41,750	2.6	47,455	48,068	1.3	34,606	33,832	-2.2
Fort St. John	CA	46,694	48,082	3.0	56,834	58,374	2.7	33,749	34,441	2.1
Kamloops	CA	44,818	42,769	-4.6	52,541	51,090	-2.8	34,392	34,115	-0.8
Kelowna	CMA	39,421	38,832	-1.5	45,000	44,654	-0.8	33,763	33,568	-0.6
Kitimat	CA	67,185	67,984	1.2	71,374	75,609	5.9	44,086	42,066	-4.6
Nanaimo	CA	41,632	38,486	-7.6	47,263	43,487	-8.0	35,951	32,766	-8.9
Parksville	CA	37,934	39,426	3.9	44,992	45,776	1.7	33,619	32,121	-4.5
Penticton	CA	37,410	36,369	-2.8	41,524	41,293	-0.6	33,733	31,772	-5.8
Port Alberni	CA	45,007	41,611	-7.5	56,240	50,397	-10.4	33,744	32,564	-3.5
Powell River	CA	44,882	44,188	-1.5	56,601	50,313	-11.1	33,642	35,206	4.6
Prince George	CA	47,296	46,238	-2.2	56,188	57,160	1.7	37,160	36,686	-1.3
Prince Rupert	CA	48,355	41,393	-14.4	57,247	50,132	-12.4	39,216	36,692	-6.4
Quesnel	CA	45,038	48,652	8.0	53,947	56,585	4.9	33,621	33,076	-1.6
Salmon Arm	CA	40,309	40,013	-0.7	45,909	45,342	-1.2	33,721	32,097	-4.8
Squamish	CA	45,840	43,323	-5.5	53,930	48,442	-10.2	36,070	33,968	-5.8
Terrace	CA	47,681	43,561	-8.6	56,146	51,790	-7.8	36,900	34,772	-5.8
Vancouver	CMA	44,827	43,215	-3.6	49,200	48,143	-2.1	39,270	38,637	-1.6
Vernon	CA	40,234	38,794	-3.6	44,996	45,158	0.4	33,625	32,068	-4.6
Victoria	CMA	43,133	42,817	-0.7	47,147	47,599	1.0	39,188	38,711	-1.2
Williams Lake	CA	45,049	45,922	1.9	53,992	54,495	0.9	36,079	34,954	-3.1

[1] *The median income of recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of one half of individuals are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. This is different than the average (or arithmetic mean) which can be skewed by outliers (i.e. extremely high incomes).*

[2] *This analysis is based on full year, full time workers with employment income.*

[3] *Urban centres are Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, which are larger than their municipal boundaries. Urban geography can be found at: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-571-x/12-571-x2006001-eng.pdf*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006057.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, May 2009

Table 4: Employment Income[1] Groups in 2005, for the Population 15 Years and Over, All Workers, Both Sexes, Canada and the Provinces and Territories, 2006 Census

	Canada	Newfound-land & Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Population 15 Years and Over With Employment Income *(number of persons)*	18,201,265	271,255	80,670	508,305	409,085	4,225,880	6,991,675
Under $10,000 *(# of persons)*	4,524,055	88,280	24,545	141,945	115,470	1,013,275	1,714,575
Under $10,000 *(per cent)*	24.9	32.5	30.4	27.9	28.2	24.0	24.5
Under $20,000 *(# of persons)*	7,386,860	143,035	41,140	233,200	193,950	1,748,790	2,704,815
Under $20,000 *(per cent)*	40.6	52.7	51.0	45.9	47.4	41.4	38.7
$20,000 to $39,999 *(# of persons)*	4,705,815	62,205	22,965	136,490	114,000	1,224,495	1,684,960
$20,000 to $39,999 *(per cent)*	25.9	22.9	28.5	26.9	27.9	29.0	24.1
$40,000 to $59,999 *(# of persons)*	3,043,130	34,185	10,695	76,555	57,705	699,635	1,231,180
$40,000 to $59,999 *(per cent)*	16.7	12.6	13.3	15.1	14.1	16.6	17.6
$60,000 to $79,999 *(# of persons)*	1,628,475	18,315	3,625	37,635	26,990	313,950	705,880
$60,000 to $79,999 *(per cent)*	8.9	6.8	4.5	7.4	6.6	7.4	10.1
$80,000 and over *(# of persons)*	1,436,985	13,515	2,245	24,415	16,440	239,000	664,820
$80,000 and over *(per cent)*	7.9	5.0	2.8	4.8	4.0	5.7	9.5

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Population 15 Years and Over With Employment Income *(number of persons)*	650,415	553,655	2,058,645	2,392,805	20,150	25,260	13,470
Under $10,000 *(# of persons)*	167,355	158,610	465,285	622,110	4,040	4,770	3,765
Under $10,000 *(per cent)*	25.7	28.6	22.6	26.0	20.0	18.9	28.0
Under $20,000 *(# of persons)*	278,955	251,385	771,225	1,000,115	6,910	7,665	5,635
Under $20,000 *(per cent)*	42.9	45.4	37.5	41.8	34.3	30.3	41.8
$20,000 to $39,999 *(# of persons)*	185,650	145,455	512,105	605,065	4,985	4,875	2,545
$20,000 to $39,999 *(per cent)*	28.5	26.3	24.9	25.3	24.7	19.3	18.9
$40,000 to $59,999 *(# of persons)*	103,670	82,440	342,160	395,045	3,940	4,270	1,640
$40,000 to $59,999 *(per cent)*	15.9	14.9	16.6	16.5	19.6	16.9	12.2
$60,000 to $79,999 *(# of persons)*	49,485	45,095	202,520	216,840	2,595	3,930	1,615
$60,000 to $79,999 *(per cent)*	7.6	8.1	9.8	9.1	12.9	15.6	12.0
$80,000 and over *(# of persons)*	32,645	29,270	230,630	175,735	1,725	4,500	2,050
$80,000 and over *(per cent)*	5.0	5.3	11.2	7.3	8.6	17.8	15.2

[1] *Employment income is comprised of income received as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-563-XCB2006053.ivt

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2009	% change on one year ago
BC	4,435.3	1.7
Canada	33,592.7	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Apr 27)		
(BC - at market prices)	2008	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	199,214	3.5
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,161	-0.3
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	37,466	-1.9
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	26,110	3.3
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - May	2,602	-3.8
Merchandise Exports - May	1,968	-5.7
Retail Sales - Apr	4,350	1.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Jun 2009)	one year ago	% change
BC	-0.7	1.6
Vancouver	-0.5	1.8
Victoria	-0.4	1.6
Canada	-0.3	1.7
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		
(seasonally adjusted)	Jun '09	% change on prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,454	0.4
Employed - BC	2,255	-0.2
Unemployed - BC	199	7.8
		May '09
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	8.1	7.6
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	8.6	8.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Jul 15/2009	Jul 16/2008
Prime Business Rate	2.25	4.75
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.75	6.95
- 5 year	5.85	7.15
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Jul 15/2009	Jul 16/2008
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.1194	1.0017
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.8974	0.9978
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jun '09	% change on one year ago
BC	793.27	1.3
Canada	801.21	2.5

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Labour Market Outcomes of Young British Columbians

The youth of today represent British Columbia's labour market future. Looking at how they engage in the labour market today provides a window to show how they will participate as adults. Labour Market Outcomes of Young British Columbians: Evidence from the 2006 Census provides a snapshot of young British Columbians (ages 15-29) that links their characteristics, such as education levels, fields of study, and gender, to their labour market outcomes.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/iss/lmi/lmoyoung.pdf

Statistical Profiles of Aboriginal Peoples

These profiles provide comparisons of the socio-economic conditions of the Aboriginal populations as well as profiles of Aboriginal groups such as First Nations, Métis, and Status Indians using data available from the 2006 Census. These profiles provide a range of data with particular focus on education and labour market issues.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen01/abor/ap_main.asp

Socio-Economic Profiles

Revisions for 2008 now available. The profiles consist of charts and tables for the 26 Regional Districts, 86 Local Health Areas, 16 Health Service Delivery Areas, 5 Health Authorities, 8 Development Regions, and 15 College Regions within the Province of British Columbia. Also included are the special geographies of the Georgia, Fraser, and Columbia Basins.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Tourism Sector Monitor, June 2009
- Consumer Price Index, June 2009

Next week

- No subscription releases

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